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If our friends who fasor us with manuscripts to n wish to have rejected articles returned, they will in all cases send stamps for that purpost.

The Half Million Trust Buster Fund. The first message of President Roose-THAT dwelt upon the insufficiency of the funds available for trust busting. More money, more busting, said the President; or, to quote his exact language on that

occasion: "The Congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the Anti-Trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General."

That was in the early and ardent days of miscellaneous trust busting, when it was yet doubtful whether the President or the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD of Maine was to prevail in the generous rivalry for first place. How odd it seems to-day to recall the fact that Mr. Roose-VELT did not win his primacy without a

Congress at once voted to the President a half million to put more power in the Hon. PHILANDER'S elbow. An appropriation of that amount for that special purpose was attached to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill; and it became law on Feb. 25, 1903, amid general enthusiasm and high expectations. Only Mr. LITTLEFIELD sulked. He had no half million with which to carry out his ideas on the subject.

In the second annual message of Mr. ROOSEVELT, last month, he reported an unexpended balance of the trust busting fund and recommended that he be authorized to divert the same to other purposes, namely, to "the due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general," and especially to the enforcement of laws relating to public lands, postal frauds and naturalization.

We suppose it was curiosity, not cussedness, which led to the adoption of a resolution by Congress calling on the Department of Justice for a statement of the amount actually expended to date from the \$500,000 fund consecrated to trust busting. Mr. Knox's report in answer to the resolution of inquiry presents these singular figures:

Amount of trust buster appropriation \$500,000 Expended to date in trust busting 25,985 Balance unexpended...... \$474,015

Certainly a marvel of economical administration, a credit to the Hon. PHI-LANDER C. KNOX and to his great chief!

But it does not follow for that reason that the remaining \$474.015 ought to be placed by Congress at the unrestricted disposition and discretion of the Executive for the "due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general. laws of the United States ought to continue to be enforced by means of specific appropriations, rigidly supervised by the legislative branch.

The Tangle in Army Promotions. The latest list of army promotions makes it evident that the argument of seniority promotion has been thrown overboard, notwithstanding the vigorous use of it in the Wood case. The process known as "jumping" appears to have been the rule adopted. If this was done with any idea of justifying the jumping of a Captain-doctor to a General's command, the expedient will not succeed. There are those who would prefer to see some other officer than Col. MILLS take the long jump, but their ground will be that of personal preference. There are few who will not extend their hearty congratulations to Col. MILLS for his good fortune, and there will be still fewer to cavil at it. He is a trained soldier, whose fitness for his new position can be proved by the records. His medal of honor was duly won by "gallantry in action."

The elimination of the argument of seniority reduces the justifiable ground for promotion to a single issue—that of special fitness and recognized qualifications. Upon this ground, and there now appears to be no other, the nomination of Dr. Wood is absolutely unjustified. There is nothing in his record, despite the citation of his many promotions and the courtesy letters of his superiors, which warrants the assertion that he is military ability.

The recent promotions have in no way strengthened the case for Dr. Wood. On the contrary, they weaken his case by destroying the argument of seniority and by emphasizing the argument of the passenger's view. fitness. The permanent appointees, DODGE, MACKENZIE, STORY, MCCASKEY and MILLS, are men whose fitness will be universally recognized, and to whose promotion no exception will be taken | lease their ground for the privilege, apby anybody upon any other ground than

personal preference. Another important point appears in connection with these promotions. We called attention to it a few days ago. A long list of officers now awaits the confirmation of appointments made rice Wood promoted. The argument of injustice and injury to these deserving men has been urged among the various reasons given for the confirmation of Dr. Wood. In our earlier comment, we noted the opportunity offered by the present situation to relieve the alleged distress of these officers now in suspense. We are not sure that this relief is not imperative under the circumstances. although the manner in which the new list is submitted would seem to leave no pening for their relief.

The appointees of last summer, vice

suspense because charges have been proferred against Wood is manifest injustice. To jump them in their lineal rank with others of later nomination would be an even greater wrong. In theory and in fact, they are in every way entitled to confirmation upon the occurrence of the first actual vacancy in the posts to which they have been appointed. Such a vacancy is not actually created by the nomination of Gen. Wood. It is, or will be, actually created by the confirmation of either Gen. KOBBÉ or Gen. SANGER to be a Major-General. In right and justice the list nominated vice Wood should be, and by the Senate's action can be confirmed vice KOBBE or vice SANGER. To do otherwise would give seniority to McCaskey and to MILLS over BARRY, who was appointed, presumably for reasons, six months before they were. It would give seniority to those premoted vice McCasker and MILLS over those promoted vice BARRY. The entire list would be deranged, to the injury of scores of men. Seniority promotion may not count in selection for

the rank of General, but it does count in all positions below that. The fact that lists are announced vice those promoted under the recent nominations, may well be interpreted as evidence of a deliberate purpose to continue to use the alleged distress of those now in suspense as a club for Dr. Wood's benefit.

The remedy appears to lie with the Senate. The proper course is manifestly the confirmation of CHAFFEE to be Lieutenant-General, then the promotion of KOBBÉ, SANGER and others to be Major-Generals. The Senate should then take up and confirm the list beginning with *Col. COOLIDGE to be Brigadier-General vice Wood promoted," which leaves BARRY as the permanent occupant of the vacancy created in the list of Brigadiers. The advance of BARRY'S successors in the list of promotions would follow as a natural sequence. The suspended 167 would thus be provided for by the normal procedure.

It will be argued that this would only result in the substitution of another group for those relieved by the process That is true. But such a course would avoid a great injustice to the new suspended list, and something would be accomplished. In the very establishment of a second list of promotions blocked by the charges against Wood there would be ground for the assertion of deliberate purpose to use the influence thereby created "as a club for Wood's benefit." At all events, the list beginning with "COOLIDGE to be Brigadier-General, vice Wood promoted," should be confirmed in preference to any list submitted later, and it is entirely within the power of the Senate to follow that

Marcus Triumphalis.

The reelection of the Hon. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA as a Senator in Congress from Ohio is only the outward and visible sign of his preeminent strength in the Republican party of his State. He is the master there. The Democratic campaign in Ohio last fall was notoriously directed against him, the Governorship being a side show. Early last summer Mr. FORAKER had a brief, illusory and sentimental superiority. In November a popular verdict restored Mr. HANNA to undisputed leadership.

Less than eight years ago Mr. HANNA was a mere local amateur, hardly known outside the Buckeye pale. The nomination of Mr. McKINLEY was his first and a great triumph. Mr. HANNA was numbered henceforth among the subtlest and most forcible political managers. His position is higher and more powerful today than it ever was before.

He is the Republican party of Ohio, and Republicans elsewhere appreciate his solid, practical qualities and his unboastful and quiet strength.

New Jersey's Billboard Lanes.

The temperate protest Governor Mur-PHY makes against the signboard affliction under which New Jersey labors will strike a responsive chord in the breasts of many thousands of travellers over the beautiful stretch of country between the Hudson and the Delaware.

It is along the lines between New York and Philadelphia that the nuisance is most pronounced. Governor MURPHY says that on one railroad between Jersey City and Trenton there are by actual count 1,601 of these signboards; and those who are familiar with the road in question will only marvel that the count is so small. The impression left even now by a journey across New Jersey is that of passing through a continuous lane of the staring, glaring disfigurements which thrust themselves impudently between the car windows and the quiet, restful reaches of the Jersey farming country Governor MURPHY contents himself with predicting that the day is not far distant when this signboard lane will a soldier of tried and demonstrated be a completed fact; but, alas, the fact is already so nearly completed that the gaps between the monstresities in carpentry and paint are only an additional irritant as giving flitting glimpses of what for so many miles is shut out from

> Governor MURPHY does not speak in a hopeful tone. He says that the lawvers have told him that the problem is difficult. As long as property owners will parently there is no means of restraining the erection of any sort of obstructive horror which does not offend public morals or public policy. The railroad companies do not own the landscape. Their contract with the ticket purchaser begins and ends with transportation. It has naught to do with scenery along the line, however much the scenery may be advertised. You will get the scenery, The venerable Nevadan disclosed it: provided the billboard man does not think it will be more advantageous to you and to business for you to contemplate illuminated legends pertaining to pills and corsets and matters concerning the con-

So Governor MURPHY's note is despondent when he touches upon measures of relief. In a tentative, almost deprecatory fashion, he does hint at taxation as a possible way out of this lane that leads Wood promoted, are in suspense through through the valley of the shadow of lung no fault of their own. To hold them in | and kidney and liver troubles. He sug-

dition of your liver.

be made so high as to sweep them off the face of the landscape. He suggests this, but evidently he is not hopeful about He merely presents the subject to the New Jersey Legislature in the aspiration that the wisdom of that august body may see some way out.

In this aspiration Governor MURPHY | voir of fresh air. will have the sympathy of tens of thousands who do not live in New Jersey and who travel frequently across its fair fields without ever seeing them. And New Jersey is not alone in this unhappiness. There are other regions suffering

from the same complaint. Let New Jersey's Legislature show what can be done, and other States may follow her example and clear the irritating litter from their highways.

The Plan to Ostracise Socially the

Divorced. The Roman Catholic women organized as Filiæ Fidei are proceeding in the most effective way to discourage divorces by bringing social pressure to bear against the divorced. Their plan is not to recognize socially any divorces," and, as they are women of social prominence and influence, it is conceivable that they can make their united disapproval something of a terror to those who offend against

the sanctity of the marriage tie." If divorce can be made unfashionable the most powerful deterrent against it will be introduced. It is true that other Churches than the Roman Catholic allow divorce for at least a single cause, but the Roman Catholic element in the society of fashion, once relatively small, has now become large and important. It is in that society that the divorces which have been most conspicuous of late years have been obtained, and they have been chiefly for causes not recognized by the belong the majority of the members of the social circle. The recent divorce of a socially prominent Roman Catholic woman, in defiance of the law of her Church, and her subsequent marriage to a divorced man is an instance especially provocative of indignant protest by those Daughters of the Faith, and it would seem to justify Catholic ostracism of the offender; but will not Protestant women protest not less earnestly, on their

side, against such outside interference? The divorces in fashionable society are obtained almost uniformly for desertion, usually fictitious, and almost invariably the divorced have entered into new matrimonial unions. The real cause may be said to have been very largely nothing else than the desire to get a new mate. So far the society of fashion has tolerated such divorces without any considerable protest, and even with distinguished countenance. Can the Catholic Daughters of the Faith succeed now in putting a social ban on them? The Church-even the Roman Catholic Church, as is proved in the instance to which we have referred-has not been able to prevent them, but if society could be united in ostracising the divorced the stigma, undoubtedly, would be effective as a deterrent.

The rule adopted by the Daughters of the Faith is that "no member of the Filiæ Fidei shall recognize socially, or in any other way, any divorcée. She shall not accept invitations from such, nor extend her hospitality to those having violated, according to the dogma of our Church. the marriage tie." Obedience to this rule would have shut out the members from every important social function which has taken place in New York for years past. They would have to turn their backs on nearly every large dinner now given in the society of fashion, for there are few at which men and women divorced are not among the guests. If they should "cut" every divorced woman they would drive from the circle of their acquaintance some of the most conspicuous and influential of the fashionable world.

If, however, they have resolution enough to do it, without fear and without favor, and if, as a member of the Daughters of the Faith declares, "no prominent Catholic woman can afford to remain out of the band, as it will re flect on her own standards of conduct if she does so," the influence exerted by it may be powerful. If the whole Catholic element in the society of fashion should unite in visiting condemnation of this sort, the effect might be terrifying to the offenders it distinguished with its social anathema. It would at least compel them to take an attitude of defiance and to assert their right to divorce, whatever any Church may say; and this would bring the divorce question to a square social issue, with a society from which Catholics had eliminated themselves on the one side and the Church on the

Underventilated Government Clerks

The Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART Senator in Congress from Nevada, is a kind old heart, a Silver Knight of humanity. At present the kind old heart is beating warmly for the sufferings of the overworked, overcrowded and underventilated Government clerks in Washington. Monday he submitted this

"Resolved. That the Committee on Appropria tions be instructed to inquire what amount of money would be necessary to provide sufficient additional clerks in the Departments to avoid the necessity of extending the hours of labor from

to half-past 4 o'clock." He fears that the additional, the cruel half hour of labor imposed upon the clerks by the Cabinet at the suggestion of meddling Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts will not do what is expected of it. The secret of the troubles of those oppressed functionaries lies otherwhere

rooms, which are badly ventilated, and six hours and a half service has been heretofore required That is about as much as the clerks can endure If you extend the hours, there will be many more on the sick list than there are now.

"The fact of the bad ventilation and the crowded condition of the rooms is aggravated by the feebi people who are in them, requiring that all the win dows shall be closed. As to the extension of time I think the service would be promoted by reducing the length of time rather than by increasing it Six hours and a half work in a crowded room with

gests that a tax on billboards might eight or ten or even twelve hours where the clerks

The extra half hour will not add to the labor capacity and labor product of the great overworked and underventilated. It will keep them from going to baseball games at 4:30 P. M., in the season, and thus cut them off from their main reser-

Mr. SPOONER made an inquiry too facetious for the subject:

"Before the resolution goes over I wish to ask the Senator if it would not be a good idea to concentrate the feeble persons somewhere, so that they could all be together and have the windows closed?"

It is ill jesting with air-starved lungs. Besides, Mr. STEWART promptly replied that there was no room for such concentration camps. Then Dr. GALLINGER of New Hampshire and Mr. STEWART had a little symposium:

"Mr. GALLINGER-I simply wish to ask the Senator from Nevada a question. He says that six hours and a half work is required of these clerks

"Mr. STEWART-Yes. "Mr. GALLINGER-Is it not a fact that under th aw seven hours are required?

"Mr. STEWART-It does not make any difference what the law is; the question is, what the law should

"Mr. GALLINGER-Exactly. "Mr STEWART-I am inquiring what the law should be, not what it is.

"Mr. GALLINGER-That is all I care to ask th "Mr. STEWART-I say I do not believe the law as it is, compelling that number of hours work, is effective. I do not believe it is a good way to ac-

complish results. "Mr. GALLINGER-It seems to me the Senator ought to try to repeal the law."

The law in question will hardly be enforced rigidly for more than a month or two. Summer will take the edge off: and an Administration eager to be indorsed will be careful how it interferes with the sports of clerks with votes. But canons of the Episcopal Church, to which Mr. SPOONER'S suggestion is ingenious and should be embodied in a bill by Mr. STEWART.

Another Belief Destroyed

As soon as the children of to-day are supposed to be old enough to stand it. an effort is made to undermine their faith in WILLIAM TELL and SANTA CLAUS and a lot of other good people. But this process, in the present day and generation, is not confined to children. No sooner do men of mature years get comfortably settled into a pleasant conviction regarding the achievements of various modern heroes than there come assertions and even facts to dispute the cherished beliefs. It is declared to us and facts are brought

orward to prove it, that Mr. ROOSE-VELT was not the great hero of San Juan Hill: that he only took part in a minor skirmish in an entirely different part of the field. Then there come cable advices from Manila saving that those who are raising the sunken Spanish vessels at Cavite declare that the ships were not sunk by shells from DEWEY's squadron, but that the Spaniards themselves opened the sea-cocks and so sank their own ships in a very prosaic fashion. Then as we were getting our consciences nicely adjusted to a belief that Gen. Wood had been slandered by charges that he was responsible for the establishment of a pernicious gambling institution in Havana, we are confronted by the testimony of the president of the Jai Alai, who says that the betting is "an integral part of the game," and that Gen. Wood officially approved the application for a concession "in all its parts," including the gambling feature and a ten year monopoly. We are also told that Señor MANUEL SANGUILY, one of the most distinguished of Cuba's Senators, has introduced a bill for the suppression of this legacy left by Gen. Wood, declaring that the game has "become a social cancer," which has "caused the moral and material ruin of a number of persons, well known merchants having failed owing to their losses on the game, and fathers of families having committed

suicide" from the same cause. Yet among all these attacks upon our pet beliefs none, perhaps, comes with more terrific impact than that recently delivered by the Secretary of War. Participants in the Geronimo campaign have asserted that throughout the expedition Dr. Wood did not hear a single hostile shot. Acting Brigade Commander Wood's whereabouts during the San Juan battle are declared to be a mystery. But Guasimas was left us, and we could still believe that it was the master mind of Col. Wood that led to Spanish defeat and disaster on that fateful morning of June 24, 1898.

And now even this is taken from us. We quote from Secretary Root's order complimenting Gen. Young on the occasion of his retirement:

" He commanded a brigade with distinction in the Santiago campaign, and won the fight at Guasimas on the 24th of June, 1898."

So, after all, it was Gen. Young and the Regulars of the First and Tenth (colored) cavalry that did the business at Guasimas!

Where does Dr. Wood's military record come in, anyway?

Lucky is the Administration which has at hand a jurisconsult like JOHN COIT SPOONER to defend and justify its interpretation of a law drawn by himself'

We have not yet had the pleasure of readhis coinage of a new name for an old spec ing the doubtless excellent, but rather long. short story by Dr. ARMSBY and Mr. FRIES, which has just been published by the Government Printing Office. The title is itself a work of genius: "The Available Energy of Timothy Hay." POE or FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN couldn't have chosen more happily; and the suggestion of a correspondent that "What trampled upon and withal provided with infinite Happened to Tim; or, a Hot Time Under the Calorimeter," would have been better, is mentioned here only to be derided.

The Notsy and Able River Tug To the Editor of Tun Sun-Sir: I recently card it asserted that the small craft that ply about our harbor, commonly called tugs, are a peculiarity American institution. I have in mind that this can hardly be so, as Dickens in "Little Dorris" likens Mr. Paneks to one of those vessels puffing out the Thame

PORT RICHMOND, Jan. 14.

The Recognized Veracity of Ananias. Ananias was considering his reputation.

"Anyway," he exciaimed, "there's one consolaion. Notody says my fish stories are different from any one else's." Taking this crumb of comfort, he pr

FRENCH POLICY IN AFRICA.

A recent number of a West African paper, the Weekly News of Sierra Leone, contains some very interesting details of the administration in the French West African settlements, and especially of its relations with the Mohammedan populations. The subject merits attention, for it goes a long way toward explaining the absence of disturbances in that part of Africa and the steady progress of the country under French rule.

A new departure, it seems, is contem-

plated by the French Government in what is officially denominated the Western Soudan—that is, the territory south of Algeria stretching from the Atlantic to the region of Lake Tchad. A mosque is to be erected in Paris, with the special object of inspiring confidence among the Moslem tribes under French influence in the Soudan, with whom the French have been more or less in contact for nearly a century through their Senegal settlements. In these settlements there is hardly what can be called direct French rule. It is only in the towns like St. Louis, Dakar and others that such can be said to exist, and even there the Moslems have their own courts and native Judges. The populations of the Protectorate are governed by trained native agents paid by the French Administration, which interferes as little as possible in small details and acts through what to the natives appears a natural channel. To prepare these native agents schools have been endowed in all the towns, and there is a special college at St. Louis for the education of the sons of chiefs and the training of Government interpreters. These graduates are said to enter heartily into the spirit of their work and to become loyal to France without losing in any degree their attachment

to their own country.

The material results of French rule in the Senegal country are everywhere most striking. A great network of highways connecting the towns with the railway to the Upper Niger has been constructed, and wheeled vehicles are in common use. Horses, camels, sheep, goats and cattle increase in numbers yearly, and the spread of agriculture is adding all the time to the wealth of the whole population. Their methods are largely communistic, their social condition is far superior to that of other West African tribes, and their religious and social life is entirely African, with little admixture of European luxury and habits. They are given to building and endowing mosques and schools, and asylums for the aged, and where possible they make the pilgrimage to

The French Government, having carefully studied the results of the system that has developed under its hands, now proposes to take a further step in which the theocratic side of the Moslem evolution in Africa will play a large part. It is intended to establish a Khalifate for West and Central Africa. vested in an African, supported by French power and surrounded by a body of Sheiks and Ulemas, who will rule all French Mohammedan Africa, unifying the population under the banner of Islam in the interest of France. The French have peculiar advantages for carrying out this idea. A large number of their African Moslems are not only adepts in the language and literature of Islam through their studies at Mecca, but through the sanctity so acquired exercise great influence over the masses. Among them are some who claim affinity to the Koreish, the tribe of the Prophet, and from them might be taken one to fill the high

office of Khalifa of French African Islam. This project of the French Government has naturally made some stir in the British West African colonies, where of late years Mohammedanism has made great progress and where the trading community is in favor of strong support being given to the Islamic movement. The Anglo-African Argus expresses the hope that "the British Government will not merely refuse to countenance, but in the plainest and promptes fashion discourage and veto any and all aggressive proselytising by overzealous and indiscreet Christian missionaries."

It is evident from the foregoing, and from what we already know of the Islamic movement in Africa, that we are going to hear much more about it in the near future. The first effect of this new French policy will be the suppression of the sporadic Mahdism that has so long interfered with the proggress of the whole of the Soudan

The Glory of Motherhood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: What sort of women are those who spent four hours Tuesday at a meeting of the Political Study Club discussing race suicide! Don't you honestly think that ar alienist could get in some fine work at one of their neetings if that reported in THE SUN was a fair

specimen?-and I am sure it was A Mrs. Judge is quoted as saying, "If the men had to give birth to every other child in the family there would never be more than one in a household, and only that providing that they began first." "True, exclaimed several political students in chorus, and there was great applause. "And that's what ought to be," came a voice from the front row.

Surely no mother took part in such utterances or approved of them. What woman who has ex-perienced the feel of baby fingers on her cheek or down her neck can remember the suffering that brought the little one here; much less regret it? You know some women never become mothers, no matter how big a brood they may have. Again, fortu-nately for the race, there are babyless mothers aplenty in this mysterious old universe. No real mother ever wishes that the men folks had to give birth to even one tinlest mite of a babykin. Mothers, through all time, have gone down in

their agony to very Death and taken from his har barely breathing new life to nourish and cherish. And have the fathers stood by indifferent? No: ther have looked on in love and reverence, and loving the mother and loving the babe. And is that all? No; these same fathers have gone out into a hard world and fought and fought that this mother and babe might be sheltered and shielded from all that is hard and disagreeable. This is what every true A mere man who has a family and supports it in this

day and time does a great stunt. If he never saves a cent, but just scratches along and meets his bills and helps his wife to make men and women of his children, that man is a success. And a baby in the family comes to comfort him and make him forget And a baby in the his resped nerves, his broken aspirations, his appointment in men and events when he goes back to his home tired out with making a living Really, now, it's too bad about these Political EVA PETTY SHEARN.

Suggestions as to the Trollerwog. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your corre-ipondent is original to-day in the "Trolleywog," in

far more in his expedient suggestion for relief to the gentle passenger, as well as consideration for But, with his permission, why not provide butcher hooks attachment, well bolted and nutted to the car roof? Obviously, with such a provision, the parent will then provide the child with a belt and eye attachment, hang the youngster upon the hook, and there he is, safeguarded agai

amusement. Of course, with the present low roof of the car there may be a danger that the youngster, in his aerial delight, may kick a head or two, but who rould mind this on the B. R. T.? Or the B. R. T. may find a spur, elevate the roof and double up on books. All rights to ved. Just think of Coney Island days! With this book arrangement not a parent would stay

> Their Emblems, England has the lion China has the dragon. Russia has the bear. But to give them nightmare When they start the scrap

> > Answers for the Jan.

ANOTHER BLAST FOR ST. LOUIS. THE TROTTER'S WIND SHIELD.

To Illinois Civilization It Appears Crimeridden Backwoods Community. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: It occurs to me that some people are expecting too much of St. Louis, Miszourah, Judging from their comments on what they consider de-ficiencies. The recept date at which Mizzourah came into the ranks of at least semi-

That primal and elemental savagery is far from being eradicated from the system of the Missourian is shown by an auxious inquiry printed in a St. Louis paper this evenng. The writer wants to know:

When and by whom was the first breechloading revolver and rifle made, and did the James boys use breechloading revolvers and rifles, and of what make were the ones they used? Which is the most powerful revolver made, and what is the calibro and range?

He signs "J. A."-probably Mizzourah phonetics for "jay"-and calls upon the public generally to assist the editor in reaching the real truth concerning the armament of this whose career was a blot on American history and a diagrace to civilization.

There is, of course, no anticipating what queer or outlandish question is liable to drop into the slot of the "answers to correspondents" department of a newspaper, and this might be taken for a mere sporadic case of crank curiosity instead of a manifestation and revelation of current thought and interest in Mizzourah, except for corroborating evi

and revelation of current thought and interest in Mizzourah, except for corroborating evidence. There is plenty of evidence of that kind. For instance, the Jesse James cult is flourishing at this very moment right in St. Louis! Recently the newspapers summed up no fewer than sixty-two highway robberles in one week, and the robbers have Milled three, severely beaten and wounded a dozen, and terrorised whole sections of the city and State to-day is one Bill Rudolph, a bank robber and murderer, who made a sensational escape from the St. Louis jail through a skylight. When he was brought to the city after his arrest in Hartford, Conn., a crowd of more than ten thousand "yaps" swarmed over Union Station and all the adjoining streets to greet him—not to lynch him, as he at first feared. He was a bigger popular hero than Roosevelt. And Heaven knows the President is not without spectacularity! I doubt very much whether that Rudolph crowd could be paralleled anywhere in the United States. It was typical of benighted, backwoods Mizzourah, and of that boodle-ridden humbug, the "Puke" metropolia—the town that is making an exhibition of itself us a great centre of "civic righteousness," where they boldly and courageously drag forth the boodler to daylight—and let him go, all things having been nicely "fixed" before the campaign commenced, even to the extent of having ready a machine made Supreme Court to read id locy into common sense laws.

Talk about abborring boodlers—St. Louis has not yet gotten over worshipping Jesse James, and imitating him. Boodling is re-

Court to read idiocy into common sense laws.

Talk about abhoring boodlers—St. Louis has not yet gotten over worshipping Jesses James, and imitating him. Boodling is regarded as an exceedingly genteel way of making a living. This fake campaign has been on for nearly two years, but not a solitary criminal is yet in the penitentiary, and the boodling goes right on Recent revelations have been of stealing food from the helpless inmates of the city hospital and the insane asylum and selling it in wholesale and retail quantities. As grave robbing is generally regarded as being at the foot of the list of crimes, and as this St. Louis exploit comes next, I suggest that the St. Louis cometeries be casually examined, to see if the grafters have not been at work. There is surely no other source of profit that they have overlooked.

Yes, this "model city," as it calls itself, this roaring metropolis of the Southwest, strikes me as being a rank fake as well as a backwoods, cut-of-date, uncertainly civilized community. They are exceedingly slow to learn. You have to do more than "show" a Missourian, you have to hand it to him, break it off in him, or shoot it through him.

Mere showing is insufficient.

CUBA, Ill., Jan. 8.

W. L. C.

The Question of Whipping Children. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The re marks made by the gentleman at the last

meeting of the Society of Medical Jurispru-dence in favor of whipping children must not be considered in any way as representing either the sentiments of the society on that favor of restoring the rod were not at all germane to the subject under discussion, and if I had presided I would have ruled them out of on that evening, which was with reference to an entirely different subject, there was no

opportunity of interfering. the legal responsibility of the child, in civil actions, for wrongs committed by it. While I expressed the view that under the law as it expressed the view that under the law as it now stands it is right and proper that civil actions against children directly should be brought, even to recover punitive damages, as we lawyers call it—that is, damages by way of example and punishment—I distinctly deplored even the necessity for this as the only civil remedy, and suggested that the law ought to be amended so as to hold the parents or custodians of children responsible for injuries inflicted by their charges. On this subject I used the following language:

subject I used the following language:

It is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization that even childhood should not be exempt from the baneful charge of premeditated crime and wrong, and a matter of serious thought whether by statute the parents, guardians or custedians of such children should not be held accountable at least in damages in civil actions for the injuries inflicted by their charges. Certainly such liability would act as a strong deterrent with that freat body of seiths parents who as a matter of convenience consign their children, as it is with the pioer, mainly to the street, and, as it is with the pioer, mainly to the street, and, as it is with the rich, leave them either to their own devices or in the hands of indifferent and incompetent menials. The rich are in this respect far more culpable because they have not the excuse of the pinching poverty and ceaseless toil of the poor; and United States Commissioner of Education Harris does not exaggerate in saying in a recent report, that the "children of the newly rich are a menace to civilization."

rich are a menace to civilization."

Personally, instead of sharing the views of Dr. O'Brien, I am most emphatically opposed to the use of the rod, except possibly in the most extreme cases, after every other remedy should fail. It would be a decided step backward instead of forward to multiply corporal punishment, instead of diminishing it. It would be a confession of weakness in our methods of discipline and education to resort to brute force rather than to moral suasion and precept in bringing up the rising generation.

It is strange that almost the entire press seized upon the irrelevant remarks of Dr. O'Brien as the main feature of the evening's discussion, whereas in fact they were only incidental and had nothing to do with either the paper of the evening or the general trend of the discussion.

I have the greatest sympathy with the sufferings of childhood, which I think are far more intense than either teachers or parents

ferings of childhood, which I think are far more intense than either teachers or parents in their wisdom, as a general thing, fully comprehend, and instead of increasing I would do everything in the world to brighten the gloom which pervades especially the lives of the children of the poor, and not add to it by again conjuring up the dark and dread appartion of the cruel rod.

Theodore Surro.

THEODORB SUTRO, President Society of Medical Jurisprudence, NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The Spanish Club in New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have no ticed on several occasions that a certain association entitiing itself "The Entre Nous Social Club" is described as consisting of the leading members of the Spanish colony in New York. As a modest and fervent subject of Spain, I desire to state tha t is not a Spanish club, but is composed mainly of Cuban and South American residents. The only Spanish club that ever existed in New York was the "Circulo Colon Cervantes," which, under the auspices of the "Four Hundred," gave a reception and ball at Madison Square Garden to the Infanta Eulalia at the time of her visit to

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

How to Peel Apples and Potatoes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I notice in o-day's Sun the difficulty Capt. Samuel Smok has in getting apples and potatoes peeled.

If the captain will buy a little machine that peels, cores and silces the apple, also a potato eeler, he will have no more trouble. nachine will peel and slice apples enough in half an hour 'o satisfy the appetite of the pie-loving student. The operator will be obliged to sit while manipulating the machines, and from my experience

with the dusky help this will be an inducement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. HOUSEKREPER. Club Activity in Pittsburg. From the Pittsburg Post.
good club is a better argument than oratory

at ward political conventions in this town. Looking for Loot. Up looms a war cloud in the East. The sunny sky to darken: And Europe stops with antious ear They see it spread and larger grow With one accord divining;

Each nation cautiously prepare

To swipe the sliver f

Figures to Prove That the Shield Relieves

the Horse of Tairty Founds Pressure. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size The faster pacer was received during the past season with much jubilation by horsemen all over the land. Many an old-timer's prediction was fulfilled, and many there were who acknowledged the error of their judgment as to the impossibility of the feat, but a calmer consideration of these sensational records has resulted in discrediting or throwing out the same by the harness horse authorities and the decision thus rendered has started a bitter controversy on all sides among horsemen. Let us throw aside all sentiment is the matter and attempt a mathematical solution of the problem as to the benefit rendered a performing horse by the wind or dirt shield pacemaker.
On a perfectly still day a borse going around

two minutes is breasting a wind of thirty-miles an hour created by his motion. Overcome this force which is opposing his speed, either completely or even partially, and you will materially accelerate his motion by preventing a distressing waste of energy to the performer. We will now find what the pressure of the air amounts to when no shield is have been invented to determine the pressure of wind of various velocities. The sails of a vessel under a breeze of 30 miles an hour stand a pressure of over 6 pounds per square foot. Windmill experiments show 41/2 pounds pressure per square foot for the most reliable instrument, the anemonic eter of Dr. Lind, gives 5 pounds per square foot for a 30-mile wind. This we will abide by as a conservative figure. The United States Weather Bureau uses Smeaton's rule, which gives 41% pounds pressure per square foot on a flat surface. Observations in England showed 14 pounds per square foot for a 38-mile wind and 42 pounds pressure for a 70-mile wind or about twice as great as Smeaton's rule would give.

Now the surface presented by a harness horse when rushing through the atmosphere is made up by the front part of the horse, his legs, part of the driver, part of the sulky and the fore part of the wheels, all of which meas ured on a present time champion amount to faces whose section is twelve square feet, are not flat, but rather spherical or cylindrical hence the pressure on such surfaces is different

not fiat, but rather spherical or cylindrical hence the pressure on such surfaces is different from that on flat surfaces or is equal to one-half, according to Troutwine and other experimenters. Thus the two minute horse on a dead calm day facing a thirty-mile wiad created by himself meets an opposing force of one-half of five pounds per square foot, or two and one-half pounds; and the section of the cylindrical surfaces in this case being twelve square feet, we find by multiplying twelve by two and a half a pressure of thirty pounds against the unshielded trotter.

Behind the shield, the horse benefits most when close up, but benefits some if within any reasonable distance. The partial vacuum and suction, so called, behind the pacemaker certainly withdraw a large part of the thirty pounds pressure that would otherwise oppose the horse. The dirt shield pacemaker shields the horse behind in the same way that the Reliance in the windward position effectually blunketed the Shamrock, though the two were more than twenty lengths apart; and yet some horsemen claim that only when the pace follower is less than one length behind is he assisted to any extent.

When the champions of the past year cother miles unshielded this coming season we will better appreciate the damaging effect of atmospheric pressure on their wonderful records.

Hugh E McLaughlu N.

Russia's Forces in Manchuria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes on the Eastern question is puzzling in part. As an authority on the subject, I presume, he ridi-cules the British Foreign Office, and argues that Lord Ronaldshay's statement that Russia has 200,000 soldiers in Manchuria is old news that has taken three years to reach London to be quoted as new, because Leigh Hunt told him (Mr. Barnes) the same thing in New Yor

just that time ago.

Now, any schoolboy knows that three years ago Russia had an army corps on the Amur And surely schoolboy logic would also see the interest and novelty of Lord Ronaldsbay' statement, since it proves that the Muscovite forces are as strong or stronger in Manchuria to-day, after three years of and the repeated assurance of the Russian authorities that they were reducing their Minister of War declared that the force there within a month would be reduced to the seven

regiments necessary to police the railroad. Mr. Barnes may sneer at British methodbut, after all, English correspondents and consular agents still cover the earth more widely than those of other nations. Americans should not forget that when the Spanish American war broke out the "poorly informed British people were the only ones in Europe that knew enough to view the battle for humanity and freedom in its true light. Possibly to-day England has more influence in the East than Mr. Barnes thinks, Baron Hayashi knows, but neither he nor the Foreign Office is likely to scream facts from the housetops.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Dangerous Subway Skylights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: This is the first time I have made a complaint through the newspapers. I think something ought to be done at once to remedy the dangerous skylight pave ent over the rapid transit stations. I am not the only one who has suffered recently by being throw down on account of the slippery condition of thes places. There is no excuse whatever for this state of affairs, as numerous other skylight pavement throughout the city, which I can cite, enable onto walk in safety over them. After imposing on the public for the last three years in having

insult to New York's population by having placed these traps all over the city. One is very careful naturally, in walking over an icy pavement in freez ing weather; but the danger of being taken un awares on wet days and thrown off one's fee seems to be a condition to be remedled. I hope other sufferers will make public their grievances, and bring about a prempt correction

certain parts of the town turned upside down

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

of this abuse.

A Suggestion to Chicage. From the Christian Intelligencer.
The Moody Bible institute offers the following iggestions for the consideration of Chicago

"The present seems to be an opportunity for a gressive evangelistic effort such as the Churchhas never before had in the history of Chicago. The hearts of the people are softened and subdued by the horrors of the Iroquols fire. Further, theatres and places of amusement being closed, the people who frequent such places are accessible as neve before. For the time, the Church does not have to face an overwhelming competition of the theatre Ought not the Church, therefore, seize the opport tunity to push the claims and the blessings of the Gospel, to secure the site of the Iroquois Theatre for an evangelical centre in the heart of the city where there is at present no large and general religious auditorium on the street level? This would require much prayer and organization; but if citizens of Chicago subscribed \$600,000 for the Thomas orchestra surely there is enough Chris tian wealth to buy the Iroquois site and put it in the hands of trustees who would secure it for

A Question as to Heroes. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Speaking of little heroes of little wars, who would have been

the hero of the civil war if it had come to an end the day before the first battle of Bull Run? I suppose there were tremendous heroes, in the minds of the people of that time, and perhaps also tremendous battles, measured by the standard of the Spanish-American War, and both wars would have been of substantially equal length. Some one owes a duty to history to rescue from oblivion the name of the man who would have been Presiden of the United States or at least Lieutenant General of its armies if Jefferson Davis and company had thrown away their muskets on the 20th day of

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 Mr. Dietrich, Too, Would Be Investigated. From the Fort Worth Record.

Considering the State committee's action in the Wood case, Mr. Dietrich is eager for a Sen. torial investigation.

In the Far Eastern War. Offovitch-What killed the General! Imsky-An accidental discharge of his name